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SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS

FOR

NOVA SCOTIA

economics and research division
nova scotia department of labour

101-03776/

SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

1974

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

HON. WALTER FITZGERALD
MINISTER

R. E. ANDERSON
DEPUTY MINISTER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	v
SECTION I - WORKSTOPPAGE STATISTICS IN NOVA SCOTIA	1
TABLE 1: - Summary Characteristics of Workstoppages in Nova Scotia by Size, Duration and Major Issues Involved	4
TABLE 2: - Legal and Unofficial Workstoppages in Nova Scotia During the Period January 1 - December 31, 1974	5
TABLE 3: - Legal and Unofficial Workstoppages in Nova Scotia During the Calendar Years 1972, 1973, 1974	6
SECTION II - ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION	7
SECTION III - SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA	11
Average Weekly Earnings	13
Wages and Salaries in the Major Urban Areas of Nova Scotia	13
TABLE 4: - Average Weekly Earnings by Industry for Canada	14
TABLE 5: - Average Weekly Earnings by Industry for Nova Scotia	15
TABLE 6: - Average Weekly Earnings by Industry for Urban Areas in Nova Scotia	16
TABLE 7: - Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners by Industry for Canada	17
TABLE 8: - Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners by Industry for Nova Scotia	18
TABLE 9: - Wages in Nova Scotia as a Percentage of the National Average	19
TABLE 10: - Real Wages for Halifax	20

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

PAGE

SECTION IV - PRICE MOVEMENTS 21

Consumer Price Indexes - Historical Background and Explanation 23
General Price Movements - Comparison Between Canada and Halifax 23
Price Indexes for Regional Cities 24
Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials 24

TABLE 11: - Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada 25
TABLE 12: - Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada - All-Items Component 26
TABLE 13: - Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials 27
TABLE 14: - Consumer Price Indexes - Halifax 28

SECTION VI - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE 29

The Labour Force 31
Participation Rates 32
Employment 32
Unemployment 33

TABLE 15: - Labour Force Characteristics 35
TABLE 16: - Labour Force Data for Economic Regions Within Nova Scotia 36
TABLE 17: - Labour Force by Age and Sex 37
TABLE 18: - Participation Rates by Age and Sex 38
TABLE 19: - Employment by Industry for Nova Scotia 39
TABLE 20: - Employment Indexes by Industry for Urban Areas in Nova Scotia 40
TABLE 21: - Employed by Occupation for Nova Scotia 41

GLOSSARY OF TERMS 43

APPENDIX 47

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to present a comprehensive report on certain economic conditions in the Province of Nova Scotia and, where necessary, this data is compared with the national figures. The report will disclose information on such matters as wages and salaries, price indexes, labour force and employment statistics

Average weekly wages and salaries, and employment data are available for the following industries for Nova Scotia and Canada: mining, including milling; manufacturing; construction; transportation, communication and other utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and service.

It should be remembered that the term "industrial composite" includes only the above-mentioned industries. Excluded from the total industrial structure are the following industries: agriculture; forestry; fishing and trapping; public administration; and the public sector of the service industry.

Statistics referring to average weekly wages and salaries, and man-hours and hourly earnings cover large firms only; that is, firms having 20 or more employees in any month of the year. These statistics do not represent estimates of the total numbers of paid workers in specified areas or industries, but show only the distribution of men and women of the staffs of the co-opersting employers.

In some industries, there are relatively few wage-earners. In others, the earnings are not related to their hours as in the case of a monthly-paid wage-earner or employers who do not keep a record of man-hours. For these reasons, data on wage-earners will include only the mining, manufacturing and construction industries.

This publication was prepared by the staff of the Economics and Research Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour.

JEAN DOBSON (MRS.)
DIRECTOR

WORKSTOPPAGE STATISTICS

IN

NOVA SCOTIA

SECTION I

WORKSTOPPAGE STATISTICS IN NOVA SCOTIA

In 1974, there were 54 workstoppages involving 15,942 workers and lasting a total of 69,022 man-days. Although the total man-days lost figure has dropped significantly in comparison to 1973's figures, the number of workstoppages, both legal and illegal, has risen drastically. Of the 54 workstoppages, 41 were illegal strikes involving 44,739 man-days lost while the remaining 13 workstoppages accounted for 24,283 man-days lost or 35.2 percent of the total.

During 1974, all major sectors of the economy were affected by strikes and lockouts. Manufacturing; transportation, communication and other utilities; and construction accounted for 77.8 percent of the workstoppages and 94.9 percent of total time lost during the year.

Manufacturing continued to be an area of industrial unrest during 1974 with the total number of legal and unofficial workstoppages rising to its highest level in three years. In this sector, 31 workstoppages caused a loss of 52,733 man-days, equivalent to 76.4 percent of the total man-days lost in all other industries. Of the 31 workstoppages recorded, 25 were classified as illegal leaving only six legal.

General wage changes and other working conditions were seen as the main causes in 44.4 percent of all workstoppages during 1974. General wage changes were the centre of dispute in 10 of the 13 legal strikes during the year while illegal workstoppages were mainly attributed to problems rising out of working conditions and plant administration.

MAN-DAYS LOST THROUGH WORKSTOPPAGES
IN NOVA SCOTIA
1969-1974

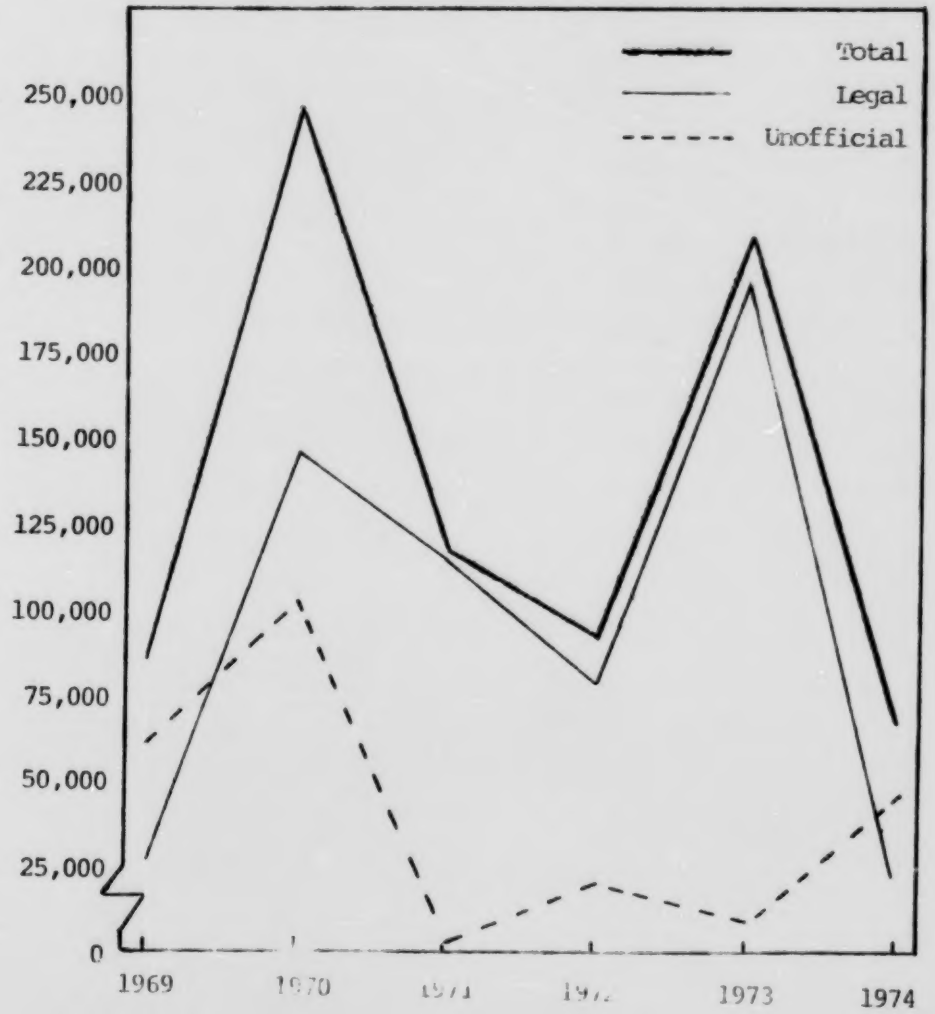


TABLE 1

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKSTOPPAGES FOR NOVA SCOTIA BY SIZE, DURATION AND MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED
1974

	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES		TOTAL LEGAL STRIKES		TOTAL UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SIZE (Number of Workers)	15,942	100.0	1,558	9.8	14,384	90.2
DURATION (Man-Days)	69,022	100.0	24,283	35.2	44,739	64.8
MAN-DAYS LOST PER 10,000 WORKED	10.5		3.7		6.8	
MAJOR ISSUES:						
General Wage Changes	12	22.2	10	83.3	2	16.7
Job Security	9	16.7	1	11.1	8	88.9
Plant Administration	7	12.9	-	-	7	100.0
Other Working Conditions	12	22.2	1	8.3	11	91.7
Hours of Work	5	9.3	1	20.0	4	80.0
Delays in Conciliation Talks	2	3.7	-	-	2	100.0
Jurisdictional Disputes	2	3.7	-	-	2	100.0
Union Organization and Security	3	5.5	-	-	3	100.0
Seniority Recognition	1	1.9	-	-	1	100.0
Death of a Co-worker	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispute over Fish Prices	1	1.9	-	-	1	100.0
TOTAL	54	100.0	13	24.1	41	75.9

TABLE 2

LEGAL AND UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1974

	NUMBER OF UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	NUMBER OF LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TOTAL TIME LOST IN WORKSTOPPAGES
INDUSTRY					
Construction	5	-	12,385	-	12,385
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	2	-	296	-	296
Manufacturing	25	6	31,233	21,500	52,733
Service	1	2	150	960	1,110
Trade	-	4	-	1,728	1,728
Public Administration	2	1	265	95	360
Transporation, Commun. & Other Utilities	6	-	410	-	410
TOTAL	41	13	44,739	24,283	69,022
DURATION					
1 day or less	20	-	5,714	-	5,714
2 to 6 days	17	5	13,289	2,555	15,844
7 days or more	4	8	25,736	21,728	47,464
TOTAL	41	13	44,739	24,283	69,022
NUMBER OF WORKERS					
50 or less	8	6	1,367	1,923	3,290
51 to 200	25	4	4,388	10,280	14,668
201 to 400	2	2	864	10,280	11,144
401 or more	6	1	38,120	1,800	39.920
TOTAL	41	13	44,739	24,283	69,022
NUMBER OF MAN-WORKING DAYS					
50 or less	11	-	348	-	348
51 to 300	18	5	2,467	903	3,370
301 to 500	2	2	679	705	1,384
501 or more	10	6	41,245	22,675	63,920
TOTAL	41	13	44,739	24,283	63.022

TABLE 3

LEGAL AND UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1972, 1973, 1974

	NUMBER OF OF WORKSTOPPAGES	NUMBER OF UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	NUMBER OF LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TIME LOST IN LEGAL WORKSTOPPAGES	TOTAL TIME LOST IN WORKSTOPPAGES
INDUSTRY - 1974						
Construction	5	5	-	12,385	-	12,385
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	2	2	-	296	-	296
Manufacturing	31	25	6	31,233	21,500	52,733
Service	3	1	2	150	960	1,110
Trade	4	-	4	-	1,728	1,728
Public Administration	3	2	1	265	95	360
Transportation, Commun. & Other Utilities	6	6	-	410	-	410
TOTAL	54	41	13	44,739	24,283	69,022
INDUSTRY - 1973						
Construction	2	1	1	25	170,840	170,865
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	1	-	1	-	5,882	5,882
Manufacturing	16	11	5	6,890	19,788	26,678
Service	2	1	1	1,150	253	1,403
Trade	2	2	-	145	-	145
Public Administration	2	1	1	100	128	228
Transportation, Commun. & Other Utilities	6	4	2	1,671	445	2,116
TOTAL	31	20	11	9,981	197,336	207,317
INDUSTRY - 1972						
Construction	3	2	1	500	4,200	4,700
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	9	7	2	12,372	56,930	69,302
Service	3	-	3	-	4,317	4,317
Trade	2	2	-	2,310	-	2,310
Public Administration	4	2	2	455	224	679
Transportation, Commun. & Other Utilities	3	-	3	40	10,427	10.467
TOTAL	24	13	11	15,677	76,098	91,775

ESTIMATED POPULATION

FOR

CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION

SECTION II

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION

AREA	JAN. 1973 (000's)	APR. 1973 (000's)	JULY 1973 (000's)	OCT. 1973 (000's)	JAN. 1974 (000's)	APR. 1974 (000's)	JULY 1974 (000's)	OCT. 1974 (000's)
CANADA	21,984	22,047	22,125	22,207	22,307	22,384	22,479	22,574
ATLANTIC REGION	2,101	2,108	2,114	2,118	2,124	2,128	2,137	2,146
Nova Scotia	802	803	806	808	810	811	814	816
New Brunswick	648	651	652	655	658	660	663	668
Newfoundland	537	539	541	540	540	541	543	545
P. E. I.	114	115	115	115	116	116	117	117

The population of Canada at the beginning of October, 1974 was 22,574,000, 1.6 percent above the figure for the preceding year. The rate of growth was slightly above the 1.2 percent annual population growth rate from October, 1970 to October, 1974.

For the Atlantic Region, the population growth rate for the year October, 1973 to October, 1974 was 1.3 percent or an absolute increase of 28,000 persons indicating a marginally slower rate of growth than the national average of 1.6 percent for the same period.

The population for Nova Scotia stood at 816,000 in October, 1974 reflecting an annual growth rate of 1.0 percent. Of the four Atlantic provinces, New Brunswick reported the largest relative population increase of 2.0 percent which was above the national increase of 1.6 percent. Newfoundland, with a population of 545,000, reported the smallest annual growth rate of 0.9 percent. The population for Prince Edward Island grew 1.7 percent from October, 1973 to October, 1974 which is also above the national rate.

NOTE: The final census count of 1971 was the starting point of these estimates. To these estimates, provincial counts were added as well as immigration by quarterly period, while deaths and emigration were subtracted. Inter-provincial population movements were calculated using data and the movement of families receiving family allowances.

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES

FOR

CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

SECTION

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

A comparison of average weekly wages and salaries in Nova Scotia with the national average shows that only manufacturing and transportation, communication and other utilities have registered increases in 1974. A decline in Nova Scotia's position vis a vi the national average with respect to average weekly wages and salaries occurred in mining which has declined from 81.5 percent of the national average in 1973 to 80.3 percent in 1974; construction from 79.5 percent to 78.8 percent; trade from 88.3 percent to 82.9 percent; finance, insurance and real estate from 89.6 percent to 88.6 percent and service from 77.0 percent to 74.8 percent. On the average, the all-industry figure was an increase from 83.8 percent in 1973 to 84.4 percent in 1974.

Average weekly earnings for the industrial composite increased by a greater proportion in Nova Scotia than in Canada as a whole. The provincial average climbed 10.7 percent from 134.44 in 1973 to 148.84 in 1974 while the national average increased by 10.1 percent from 160.13 in 1973 to 176.34 in 1974.

Mining and construction were the only industries in Nova Scotia which were above the all-Canada average weekly wages and salaries figure for 1974. Industrial composite wages data in 1974 for Nova Scotia were 27.50 below the complementary calculation for Canada.

NOTE: The figures on average weekly wages and salaries as well as the ones to follow on hourly wages, hours worked and relate only to establishments employing 20 or more employees each.

The most significant increases during 1974 occurred in transportation, communication and other utilities and manufacturing where average weekly earnings increased by 14.4 and 12.6 percent respectively. The same two industries at the national level had average increases of 10.6 and 9.6 percent respectively.

The lowest average weekly earnings percentage increase of all major industries over the 1973-74 period was found in the trade industry where a 3.0 percent increase was revealed in Nova Scotia compared with a 9.7 percent increase for Canada as a whole.

WAGES AND SALARIES IN THE MAJOR URBAN AREAS OF NOVA SCOTIA

Average weekly earnings increased during 1974 for major centres within the Province ranging from a low of 5.9 percent in Amherst to 14.4 percent in New Glasgow. A comparison of industrial composite wages in the urban areas vis a vi the Province as a whole revealed that Sydney and New Glasgow were the only two areas to have their wages higher than the provincial average of $148.84

The highest industrial composite wages and salaries figure was registered in New Glasgow with a high of $171.89; followed by Sydney, $164.60; Halifax, $148.06; Amherst, $134.96; Truro, $121.87: and Yarmouth, $111.69.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA[1]
1974

($)

TABLE 4
LARGER FIRM DATA

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1973	1974	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Mining, Including Milling	211.42	235.21	225.36	226.44	229.45	229.79	233.96	233.54	234.63	240.44	245.72	252.76	-	-
Manufacturing	167.48	183.65	175.77	176.38	178.72	179.96	181.67	182.55	184.99	187.62	192.51	196.33	-	-
Durable goods	180.41	196.66	188.98	189.15	191.52	193.38	193.81	194.97	196.02	199.81	207.78	211.15	-	-
Non-durable goods	154.71	170.67	162.49	163.60	165.88	166.48	169.36	170.19	174.04	175.70	177.42	181.50	-	-
Food & Beverages	150.92	166.36	159.27	160.48	162.92	161.81	164.45	166.07	171.75	171.90	169.90	175.03	-	-
Fish Products	105.35	123.79	115.65	119.29	128.98	118.21	112.47	120.78	139.78	144.25	118.14	120.40	-	-
Iron and Steel Mills	208.11	224.95	218.43	215.04	220.94	229.59	219.34	220.17	224.59	229.74	233.68	237.98	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing	183.07	202.12	191.24	191.13	201.39	201.43	199.48	201.24	210.69	206.81	206.21	211.54	-	-
Construction	225.45	249.56	233.27	236.42	239.22	240.62	247.39	249.53	254.81	258.06	267.12	269.12	-	-
Building	223.47	246.29	231.98	234.11	237.14	240.00	245.80	246.88	250.33	251.77	260.95	263.96	-	-
General Contractors	215.73	236.48	222.39	228.56	228.64	228.52	233.80	236.71	239.94	240.96	251.80	253.47	-	-
Engineering	229.31	256,87	236.40	242.01	244.18	242.05	250.50	254.35	262.79	269.66	282.87	283.88	-	-
Transportation, Commun. & Other Utilities	181.89	201.24	192.53	193.61	195.17	196.78	201.45	200.95	205.66	206.74	208.62	210.90	-	-
Water Transport & Services	198.39	224.18	208.09	208.53	212.99	227.28	231.08	225.14	227.59	227.43	238.12	235.59	-	-
Communication	170.00	183.06	175.90	179.75	179.74	170.96	187.16	180.99	187.27	187.19	189.58	192.10	-	-
Electric Power, Gas & Water	212.43	236.77	228.36	230.46	231.91	236.66	235.13	235.81	234.90	239.73	245.97	248.79	-	-
Trade	126.49	138.76	129.79	131.58	133.34	135.64	138.18	141.72	144.52	143.59	143.63	145.63	-	-
Wholesale Trade	162.20	177.22	168.21	170.21	171.58	173.36	176.46	179.46	180.64	180.31	183.76	188.23	-	-
Retail Trade	109.36	119.91	111.40	112.72	114.52	117.29	119.41	123.06	126.14	125.49	123.67	125.44	-	-
Food Stores	112.80	124.25	115.80	116.28	117.32	121.39	122.65	127.19	130.29	131.80	128.61	131.21	-	-
Department Stores	94.91	106.03	96.62	99.09	101.13	103.29	105.32	107.21	113.97	112.23	110.71	110.69	-	-
Automotive Stores	150.37	160.90	149.95	151.47	154.75	159.85	162.16	165.98	166.16	165.37	166.11	167.19	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	154.54	171.17	164.19	166.79	169.73	171.49	172.10	172.11	174.04	174.09	172.81	174.35	-	-
Service	114.58	124.85	119.18	118.80	119.59	121.51	123.55	125.97	129.13	129.92	128.96	131.90	-	-
Personal Services	82.69	88.48	83.89	83.85	84.68	85.55	87.88	89.92	91.77	92.15	93.27	91.81	-	-
Industrial Composite	160.13	176.34	167.36	168.70	170.70	172.19	175.07	176.40	180.09	181.73	184.03	187.10	-	-

[1] Preliminary figures
- Figures not available

TABLE 5
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA [1]
1974

($)

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1973	1974	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Mining, Including Milling	172.23	188.94	188.32	182.23	188.61	190.59	189.19	187.05	184.89	191.37	194.60	192.53	-	-
Manufacturing	141.05	158.85	151.07	150.34	153.90	155.31	156.82	159.87	160.05	160.34	167.12	173.72	-	-
Durable goods	152.07	170.92	161.07	156.03	163.30	163.31	167.47	172.23	172.90	173.87	184.93	194.07	-	-
Non-durable goods	132.66	150.31	143.42	145.89	146.88	149.42	149.12	151.30	151.40	151.22	155.05	159.39	-	-
Food & Beverages	109.65	122.53	117.92	118.99	119.42	123.73	122.00	123.67	125.98	123.98	124.42	125.15	-	-
Fish Products	96.98	109.31	100.43	110.16	106.11	114.62	108.93	110.90	113.24	113.09	111.95	103.65	-	-
Iron & Steel Mills	177.66	195.31	188.50	185.25	190.02	189.59	189.49	190.21	180.56	192.39	204.09	242.96	-	-
Shipbuilding & Repairing	168.75	182.86	166.62	154.57	169.59	169.65	162.84	198.22	203.45	200.27	210.07	193.30	-	-
Construction	179.33	196.61	190.79	192.55	197.01	190.80	190.04	203.23	202.13	196.47	203.30	199.83	-	-
Building	182.87	200.95	195.38	198.48	201.61	195.74	195.88	203.78	205.45	198.57	208.77	205.83	-	-
General Contractors	175.61	194.70	191.20	191.76	195.08	193.68	195.12	198.61	199.18	189.31	198.78	194.29	-	-
Engineering	173.90	186.44	176.32	173.69	183.33	177.13	178.98	202.30	196.80	192.96	193.82	189.11	-	-
Transportation, Commun. & Other Utilities	151.16	172.89	168.83	170.01	168.09	170.85	169.44	173.00	176.96	176.67	176.99	178.07	-	-
Water Transport & Services	148.21	175.50	185.04	187.43	183.74	181.26	176.67	173.70	173.15	164.08	157.90	172.06	-	-
Communication	154.89	174.25	162.50	166.38	166.25	159.50	177.64	174.63	179.95	184.52	185.39	185.70	-	-
Electric Power, Gas & Water	187.72	203.50	196.47	199.77	205.61	203.81	201.35	207.65	204.51	200.29	207.65	208.01	-	-
Trade	111.69	115.09	109.09	108.87	111.83	112.19	115.16	118.74	121.04	119.33	116.23	118.43	-	-
Wholesale Trade	142.42	152.45	144.47	144.04	147.01	147.19	153.09	154.90	158.15	154.77	161.46	160.40	-	-
Retail Trade	100.97	102.62	97.45	97.37	100.49	100.66	102.74	106.12	107.92	106.74	101.59	105.10	-	-
Food Stores	81.32	92.16	89.62	90.19	90.06	90.13	91.02	93.75	96.22	97.03	88.14	95.46	-	-
Department Stores	103.07	84.04	79.94	76.91	80.94	80.02	83.47	88.90	91.62	89.00	86.93	85.70	-	-
Automotive Stores	147.00	147.08	138.93	141.46	145.83	148.69	151.79	156.61	151.25	146.24	142.49	147.47	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	138.42	151.69	143.97	148.59	153.34	150.68	151.65	152.66	155.56	154.10	153.25	153.10	-	-
Service	88.24	93.38	87.99	87.84	89.22	92.02	90.90	95.53	99.73	98.43	94.46	97.71	-	-
Personal Services	70.08	77.52	69.66	70.27	73.70	73.24	75.19	79.74	85.33	83.79	80.55	83.76	-	-
Industrial Composite	134.44	148.84	142.39	142.60	145.03	145.71	146.78	151.23	152.93	152.15	153.63	155.98	-	-

[1] Preliminary figures
- Figures not available

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY FOR URBAN AREAS IN NOVA SCOTIA [1]
1974

($)

TABLE 6
LARGER FIRM DATA

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1973	1974	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
HALIFAX														
Manufacturing	162.68	176.49	164.89	163.45	168.02	172.02	171.75	180.71	184.43	185.24	187.98	186.44	-	-
Non-durable goods	149.94	167.91	151.98	158.77	159.13	169.62	170.17	167.97	170.46	175.35	176.25	179.43	-	-
Construction	189.94	208.64	199.70	199.89	204.56	204.91	201.59	214.06	213.20	210.47	221.97	216.09	-	-
Transportation, Commun. & Other Utilities	156.68	117.36	170.74	175.73	173.52	170.39	177.63	176.55	180.50	181.22	181.78	185.56	-	-
Trade	114.88	116.53	110.57	108.37	112.34	114.13	116.30	120.79	123.58	122.65	118.54	118.07	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	143.35	157.71	149.95	154.85	160.51	157.44	157.65	158.78	161.58	159.14	158.51	158.70	-	-
Service	91.60	97.96	91.65	91.14	92.48	95.65	95.75	100.83	105.16	104.64	99.59	102.67	-	-
Industrial Composite	135.78	148.06	139.97	140.98	143.05	143.97	145.86	151.26	155.04	154.29	153.20	152.97	-	-
SYDNEY														
Manufacturing	150.85	180.15	166.98	165.68	174.67	173.28	175.05	175.18	171.90	178.88	195.15	224.69	-	-
Durable goods	153.72	184.66	168.03	166.80	177.35	177.59	178.27	179.00	173.46	182.63	203.72	239.78	-	-
Trade	101.05	103.40	101.03	101.04	98.91	98.00	102.39	109.32	105.20	104.04	103.00	111.03	-	-
Industrial Composite	145.05	164.60	158.57	156.75	161.48	160.61	162.55	164.42	160.35	164.97	171.20	185.09	-	-
NEW GLASGOW														
Industrial Composite	150.28	171.89	161.69	165.53	165.77	166.27	177.50	175.07	171.24	171.91	179.59	184.29	-	-
AMHERST														
Industrial Composite	127.41	134.96	125.29	123.82	133.06	136.63	136.65	138.27	141.71	139.02	139.27	135.91	-	-
TRURO														
Industrial Composite	111.96	121.87	117.46	116.08	120.31	118.10	120.18	123.21	129.33	125.33	124.45	124.41	-	-
YARMOUTH														
Industrial Composite	101.12	111.69	109.30	108.30	110.71	103.53	112.79	112.95	117.64	113.51	109.16	119.04	-	-

[1] Preliminary figures
- Figures not available

TABLE 7
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA [1]
1974

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGES 1973 ($)	1974 ($)	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS JAN. ($)	FEB. ($)	MAR. ($)	APR. ($)	MAY ($)	JUNE ($)	JULY ($)	AUG. ($)	SEPT. ($)	OCT. ($)	NOV. ($)	DEC. ($)
Mining, Including Milling	4.82	5.41	5.09	5.14	5.26	5.28	5.39	5.45	5.52	5.60	5.66	5.79	-	-
Manufacturing	3.85	4.31	4.08	4.09	4.15	4.21	4.27	4.30	4.10	4.44	4.53	4.63	-	-
Durable goods	4.17	4.63	4.40	4.40	4.46	4.52	4.57	4.60	4.69	4.76	4.89	4.97	-	-
Non-durable goods	3.52	3.96	3.72	3.74	3.81	3.86	3.93	3.96	4.08	4.10	4.14	4.25	-	-
Food & Beverages	3.50	3.96	3.76	3.80	3.88	3.88	3.93	3.93	4.08	4.05	4.03	4.22	-	-
Fish Products	2.55	3.23	2.95	2.99	3.59	3.15	2.99	3.03	3.52	3.57	3.20	3.29	-	-
Primary Metals	4.68	5.11	4.86	4.82	4.92	5.05	5.03	5.09	5.20	5.30	5.37	5.49	-	-
Iron & Steel Mills	4.98	5.34	5.13	5.06	5.20	5.38	5.23	5.27	5.38	5.52	5.58	5.69	-	-
Transportation Equipment	4.64	5.12	4.91	4.86	4.90	5.00	5.02	5.10	5.19	5.24	5.46	5.54	-	-
Shipbuilding & Repairing	4.51	5.04	4.75	4.68	5.00	5.03	4.95	5.09	5.18	5.14	5.33	5.26	-	-
Construction	5.66	6.34	6.09	6.15	6.19	6.29	6.35	6.21	6.32	6.45	6.59	6.74	-	-
Building	5.88	6.55	6.27	6.31	6.37	6.46	6.60	6.48	6.58	6.70	6.81	6.97	-	-
General Contractors	5.57	6.28	5.96	6.08	6.09	6.11	6.19	6.12	6.25	6.70	6.59	6.71	-	-
Engineering	5.32	5.94	5.68	5.79	5.79	5.90	5.89	5.77	5.91	6.06	6.23	6.36	-	-

	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS 1973	1974	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Mining, Including Milling	40.9	40.4	41.3	41.1	40.7	40.2	40.4	39.9	39.4	39.8	40.2	40.8	-	-
Manufacturing	39.6	39.1	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.4	38.7	39.1	39.2	-	-
Durable goods	40.3	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.5	39.4	38.7	39.1	39.9	39.9	-	-
Non-durable goods	39.0	38.5	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.3	38.5	38.3	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.4	-	-
Food & Beverages	38.7	38.2	38.4	38.2	38.2	37.5	38.0	38.3	38.5	38.8	38.1	37.8	-	-
Fish Products	35.8	33.6	34.7	34.2	32.1	32.1	32.8	35.6	35.6	35.6	32.1	31.5	-	-
Primary Metals	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.8	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.7	40.4	40.3	-	-
Iron & Steel Mills	39.8	40.0	40.3	40.2	40.4	40.8	39.8	39.6	39.5	39.6	39.7	39.8	-	-
Transportation Equipment	40.6	40.0	40.4	40.1	40.0	40.1	39.6	39.6	39.1	39.3	40.5	41.1	-	-
Shipbuilding & Repairing	39.8	39.3	39.5	40.2	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.2	39.8	39.2	37.5	39.1	-	-
Construction	39.5	39.6	38.3	38.5	38.8	38.3	39.1	40.3	40.6	40.3	41.0	40.5	-	-
Building	37.9	37.9	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.4	37.6	38.5	38.5	38.0	38.7	38.4	-	-
General Contractors	37.8	36.9	36.6	37.1	37.0	36.5	37.0	32.2	38.1	38.0	38.3	38.0	-	-
Engineering	42.7	42.9	41.0	41.4	41.9	40.5	42.0	43.8	44.4	44.7	45.3	44.3	-	-

[1] Preliminary figures
- Figures not available

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA [1] 1974

TABLE 8
LARGER FIRM DATA

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGES		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS											
	1973 ($)	1974 ($)	JAN. ($)	FEB. ($)	MAR. ($)	APR. ($)	MAY ($)	JUNE ($)	JULY ($)	AUG. ($)	SEPT. ($)	OCT. ($)	NOV. ($)	DEC. ($)
Manufacturing	3.30	3.81	3.58	3.66	3.69	3.70	3.69	3.79	3.83	3.82	4.03	4.33	-	-
Durable goods	3.57	4.09	3.83	3.85	3.89	3.91	3.93	4.05	4.12	4.12	4.40	4.84	-	-
Non-durable goods	3.06	3.57	3.35	3.49	3.52	3.52	3.49	3.57	3.59	3.57	3.72	3.91	-	-
Food & Beverages	2.54	2.93	2.79	2.86	2.88	2.89	2.88	2.89	3.00	2.92	3.01	3.16	-	-
Fish Products	2.40	2.78	2.72	2.78	2.79	2.78	2.68	2.68	2.84	2.80	2.85	2.93	-	-
Primary Metals	4.31	4.71	4.52	4.47	4.47	4.50	4.51	4.51	4.49	4.50	4.99	6.16	-	-
Iron & Steel Mills	4.31	4.71	4.52	4.47	4.47	4.50	4.51	4.51	4.49	4.50	4.99	6.17	-	-
Transportation Equipment	3.96	4.35	4.11	4.08	4.13	4.17	4.13	4.38	4.54	4.53	4.65	4.75	-	-
Shipbuilding & Repairing	3.98	4.43	4.13	4.15	4.23	4.14	4.04	4.60	4.79	4.73	4.71	4.75	-	-
Construction	4.52	5.12	5.14	5.28	5.21	5.18	5.03	5.05	4.96	5.00	5.11	5.20	-	-
Building	4.93	5.47	5.30	5.47	5.43	5.43	5.45	5.44	5.42	5.50	5.57	5.67	-	-
General Contractors	4.62	5.31	5.17	5.30	5.31	5.42	5.47	5.32	5.15	5.23	5.24	5.45	-	-
Engineering	3.94	4.47	4.63	4.64	4.59	4.50	4.32	4.48	4.33	4.31	4.40	4.46	-	-

	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS													
	1973	1974	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Manufacturing	39.1	38.3	39.0	37.7	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.9	38.2	38.5	38.6	37.8	-	-
Durable goods	40.1	39.4	39.6	38.1	39.4	39.0	39.3	40.3	39.3	39.6	40.3	39.0	-	-
Non-durable goods	38.2	37.5	38.4	37.4	37.2	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.4	37.6	37.3	35.9	-	-
Food & Beverages	36.9	36.1	37.2	35.7	35.0	36.8	36.5	37.2	36.9	37.3	35.9	33.4	-	-
Fish Products	35.4	34.4	36.6	34.1	31.6	35.5	35.0	36.1	35.6	35.8	34.3	29.3	-	-
Primary Metals	39.4	39.2	39.8	39.2	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.5	37.3	40.1	39.1	38.7	-	-
Iron & Steel Mills	39.4	39.2	39.8	39.3	39.6	39.5	39.4	39.5	37.3	40.2	39.1	38.7	-	-
Transportation Equipment	40.1	39.7	39.3	37.8	39.1	38.7	39.0	41.3	40.3	39.7	42.1	39.7	-	-
Shipbuilding & Repairing	41.4	39.8	38.5	35.7	38.6	39.3	38.2	42.2	41.6	41.1	43.7	39.2	-	-
Construction	39.4	38.2	37.2	36.5	38.0	36.6	37.2	39.9	40.3	39.0	39.4	38.0	-	-
Building	37.8	36.8	37.0	36.5	37.5	36.0	35.8	37.3	37.7	36.2	37.6	36.5	-	-
General Contractors	37.3	36.4	36.8	35.9	36.9	35.4	35.5	37.0	38.1	35.5	37.5	35.4	-	-
Engineering	43.6	40.8	37.9	36.5	39.8	38.3	39.9	44.4	44.3	43.6	42.4	40.7	-	-

[1] Preliminary figures
- Figures not available

TABLE 9

WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE
1970 - 1974

(%)

INDUSTRY	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
MINING, INCLUDING MILLING	75.8	76.3	75.9	81.5	80.3
MANUFACTURING	79.9	80.4	82.3	84.2	86.5
CONSTRUCTION	82.6	83.4	76.2	79.5	78.8
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER UTILITIES	81.3	81.3	84.4	83.1	85.9
TRADE	84.5	84.6	78.1	88.3	82.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	87.6	88.3	87.0	89.6	88.6
SERVICE	73.1	74.2	76.4	77.0	74.8
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE	82.2	82.0	82.6	83.8	84.4

REAL WAGES FOR HALIFAX
1974

TABLE 10

		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS ($)	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	REAL WAGES ($)
AVERAGE 1973		135.78	140.1	96.92
1973	JAN.	131.78	134.6	97.90
	FEB.	133.35	134.8	98.92
	MAR.	133.08	135.6	98.14
	APR.	131.12	137.4	95.43
	MAY	131.73	138.3	95.25
	JUNE	136.70	139.4	98.06
	JULY	138.93	140.7	98.74
	AUG.	139.84	142.2	98.34
	SEPT.	139.48	143.4	97.27
	OCT.	139.55	143.9	96.98
	NOV.	139.85	144.8	96.58
	DEC.	134.03	145.5	92.12
AVERAGE 1974		148.06	152.4	97.15
1974	JAN.	139.97	146.4	95.61
	FEB.	140.98	147.2	95.77
	MAR.	143.05	148.5	96.33
	APR.	143.97	149.9	96.04
	MAY	145.86	152.0	95.96
	JUNE	151.26	154.0	98.22
	JULY	155.04	155.4	99.77
	AUG.	154.29	155.8	99.03
	SEPT.	153.20	157.0	97.58
	OCT.	152.97	157.6	97.06

The price index is used to deflate actual wages so their true purchasing power is shown in terms of a particular base, in this case, the purchasing power of the 1961 dollar. This table indicates actual earnings rose to $148.06 in 1974 from $135.78 in 1973. This represents a 9.0 percent increase while "real" wages increased by less than 1.0 percent to the 1974 average of $97.15.

PRICE MOVEMENTS

SECTION

PRICE MOVEMENTS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND EXPLANATION

The consumer price index was constructed to replace the cost of living index and was first published on October 23, 1952 on a time base 1949=100 with weights based on family expenditure patterns 1947-48. In January, 1961, the official measurement of price changes became the family expenditure patterns 1957-58. A further weight revision, introduced in May, 1973, reflects 1967 family expenditure patterns (and within the food component, 1969 detailed spending habits).

In January, 1969, subsequent Canada and regional city consumer price indexes were calculated and published on a time reference base 1961=100, instead of the 1949 base. This arithmetic conversion did not alter the movements of the consumer prices as reflected in the existing indexes. The revision in reference year is in keeping with Statistics Canada's (formerly Dominion Bureau of Statistics) policy of bringing consumer price indexes into conformity with other important indexes already published in this time base.

The index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchase made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" signifies a constant quantity and quality of goods and services that have a continually measurable market price over time.

The index is related to a broad, but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by this "target group". It is unlikely to represent closely the purchasing experiences of the group because there are so many unaccountable variables such as income, family size and place of residence.

The index, per se, contains seven major components consisting of the following: food, clothing, housing, transportation, health and personal care, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol. These components not only cover the prices of individuals' basic needs, but also include a measurement of the prices of every-day goods that the individuals consume at their leisure.

GENERAL PRICE MOVEMENTS - COMPARISON BETWEEN CANADA AND HALIFAX

The consumer price index is published for Canada and ten regional cities with only the Province of Prince Edward Island excluded from representation by a regional city in this portion of the survey. Figures are, however, presented for Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) in the Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials.

Nationally, the consumer price index (1961=100) increased 10.9 percent over the 1973-74 period while Halifax experienced a 9.6 percent increase for the same period.

The increases in the Canadian index was greater than was experienced during the 1972-73 period when a rise of 7.6 in the all-items index was reported. A review of price increases, according to the respective price components, indicates that the most rapidly rising prices occurred in the food index, not only for Canada and Halifax, but for all other regional cities as well.

PRICE MOVEMENTS (CONTINUED)

PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES

The regional city indexes are patterned after the consumer price index and are similar in terms of family coverage, weighting system and items content. In using the city indexes, it should be remembered that they are not indicators of comparative price levels between the cities. That is, they do not in any way, indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

All the regional cities showed increases in their price indexes during the year. They ranged from a low 9.4 percent in Saskatoon-Regina to a 12.8 percent rise in St. John's.

St. John's - During 1974, St. John's experienced the highest price increases of all regional cities recording 12.8 percent in the all-items index. This was mainly attributable to increases in food prices, (19.6 percent)

Halifax - This city experienced an overall price increase of 9.6 percent. The highest price increases were found in food, 15.9 percent; transportation, 9.4 percent; and housing, 8.1 percent.

Saint John - In this city, the consumer price index rose 10.2 percent over the period. As indicated by other Canadian cities, food prices continued to be the prime cause for the general price rise. From 1973 to 1974, the food index increased approximately 14.4 percent.

Montreal - The all-items index increased by 11.0 percent, the largest increase was reached in the food component (17.3 percent).

Toronto - Prices in the Toronto area rose 10.5 percent during 1974 for the all-items index. Again, the food index heavily reflected the overall increases in prices with a 16.0 percent reported. The cost of transporation was more pronounced in this area demonstrating a 10.1 percent rise during the period.

Vancouver - This city recorded a 11.6 percent increase in the all-items index, the second highest increase in any city. Food, 18.8 percent was the largest component increase while clothing and housing rose 10.5 and 9.9 percent respectively.

INTER-CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS

Inter-city price comparisons are drawn for commodities and services comprising nearly three-quarters of the budget on which the consumer price index for Canada is based with the major ommission being shelter (both rented and owned).

In developing these spatial price comparisons, efforts were made to achieve compatability by equating qualities of goods and services and by matching types of retail outlets as far as possible. Price relationships between pairs of cities were derived and subsequently converted to a common base of combined cities average equalling 100 to facilitate comparison over the whole range of cities.

Inter-city indexes of retail price differentials are now being updated on a component by component basis and the remaining indexes will be published by Statistics Canada as soon as they become available.

TABLE 11

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA
1974

1961=100

AREA	ALL-ITEMS			GROUP INDEXES						
	1972	1973	1974	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANSPORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
St. John's	129.7	140.4	158.4	179.6	143.2	155.0	146.6	172.4	131.0	169.1
Halifax	131.0	140.1	153.6	184.3	139.1	141.0	142.4	164.7	157.7	141.6
Saint John	130.8	140.5	154.9	183.6	138.1	149.2	151.2	161.9	160.1	137.1
Montreal	131.4	140.2	155.7	185.4	133.5	149.3	149.4	160.0	168.7	145.2
Ottawa	136.0	146.3	161.9	185.8	145.4	157.8	158.1	173.0	162.0	153.4
Toronto	134.7	144.0	159.1	183.9	142.1	156.7	156.8	174.4	154.0	149.8
Winnipeg	133.5	142.0	157.2	183.8	136.1	160.9	150.3	184.1	158.5	144.5
Saskatoon-Regina	128.3	135.8	148.6	180.8	128.1	153.9	136.9	154.4	159.0	133.8
Edmonton-Calgary	133.2	141.8	156.1	186.0	138.5	154.1	147.5	170.6	160.3	138.3
Vancouver	132.1	141.0	157.3	194.9	139.6	156.5	145.7	165.5	142.2	133.8
CANADA	139.8	150.4	166.8	188.4	165.7	151.9	150.4	170.0	157.9	143.8

NOTE: The Canadian index differs from the regional cities index as it has more items in its composition. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than in another.

TABLE 12

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA
ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT
1974

1961=100

AREA	ANNUAL AVERAGES														
	1972	1973	1974	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
St. John's	129.7	140.4	158.4	147.8	150.7	152.6	154.3	156.4	158.4	160.0	160.8	161.9	164.3	166.1	167.2
Halifax	131.0	140.1	153.6	146.4	147.2	148.5	149.9	152.0	154.0	155.4	155.8	157.0	157.6	159.1	160.1
Saint John	130.8	140.5	154.9	147.4	148.7	149.2	150.8	152.8	154.8	155.7	157.2	158.6	159.9	161.2	162.9
Montreal	131.4	140.2	155.7	147.3	148.8	150.6	151.6	153.9	155.8	157.3	158.6	158.7	160.2	162.1	163.8
Ottawa	136.0	146.3	161.9	154.5	155.9	157.3	158.4	160.0	162.1	163.0	164.4	165.1	165.7	167.5	169.4
Toronto	134.7	144.0	159.1	150.2	152.0	153.1	154.2	157.4	159.5	160.2	161.8	162.8	164.4	166.2	167.7
Winnipeg	133.5	142.0	157.2	147.5	149.1	151.0	152.4	155.9	157.2	158.2	159.3	160.9	162.8	165.3	167.1
Saskatoon-Regina	128.3	135.8	148.6	140.4	141.8	143.3	144.6	147.0	148.4	149.4	150.9	152.0	153.4	155.3	156.4
Edmonton-Calgary	133.2	141.8	156.1	147.8	149.1	150.3	151.3	154.1	155.7	157.3	158.5	159.3	161.4	163.4	164.7
Vancouver	132.1	141.0	157.3	147.8	149.5	150.6	152.4	154.9	157.2	158.5	160.6	161.8	163.2	164.9	166.9
CANADA	139.8	150.4	166.8	157.6	159.2	160.8	161.9	164.6	166.7	168.0	169.6	170.6	172.2	174.1	175.8

TABLE 13

INTER-CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS
AS OF DECEMBER, 1973

COMBINED CITIES AVERAGE =100

	HALIFAX	ST. JOHN'S	SAINT JOHN	CHARLOTTETOWN	MONTREAL	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	VANCOUVER
RECREATION, EDUCATION & READING	100	96	97	92	103	101	96	98
TRANSPORTATION	102	108	105	104	106	100	91	98
Gasoline	110	118	109	112	109	98	92	94
Public Transportation	98	93	104	100	100	99	93	101
HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	97	102	97	97	96	106	100	100
Health Care	101	105	99	101	94	106	98	97
Personal Care Supplies	100	103	103	106	99	103	100	99
Personal Care Services	89	97	88	82	95	108	101	104
TOBACCO & ALCOHOL	107	126	108	105	102	100	102	95

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HALIFAX
1974

TABLE 14

1961=100

		ALL -ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANSPORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
AVERAGE 1972		131.0	137.5	123.9	130.0	125.2	150.6	141.5	131.2
1973	JAN.	134.6	145.9	125.7	132.3	126.1	151.8	144.8	135.5
	FEB.	134.8	146.6	125.8	132.2	126.3	151.0	145.4	134.2
	MAR.	135.6	148.0	126.1	132.6	128.0	151.0	145.4	134.2
	APR.	137.4	154.2	126.3	133.9	128.2	150.9	145.5	134.2
	MAY	138.3	155.7	127.0	134.4	129.0	155.3	145.7	134.7
	JUNE	139.4	158.4	127.4	134.7	129.4	155.0	147.3	134.7
	JULY	140.7	162.0	128.3	135.2	129.6	154.9	149.4	134.7
	AUG.	142.2	166.1	129.4	132.0	132.1	154.4	149.9	134.7
	SEPT.	143.4	169.2	130.0	134.8	132.2	155.1	149.5	135.6
	OCT.	143.9	167.6	131.1	138.3	132.8	156.1	149.9	135.6
	NOV.	144.8	167.0	132.5	140.5	133.6	156.7	150.4	135.9
	DEC.	145.5	167.7	134.8	135.3	135.3	156.7	150.6	135.9
AVERAGE 1973		140.1	159.0	128.7	134.7	130.2	154.1	147.8	134.8
1974	JAN.	146.4	168.9	135.7	134.8	137.2	156.7	150.6	135.9
	FEB.	147.2	170.7	136.7	134.3	137.2	159.1	150.9	135.9
	MAR.	148.5	173.4	137.5	136.1	138.1	159.3	151.6	136.4
	APR.	149.9	175.0	137.9	138.2	140.3	161.0	154.7	138.3
	MAY	152.0	181.2	138.5	139.4	140.5	162.9	155.8	141.8
	JUNE	154.0	185.6	139.8	141.1	141.8	163.7	157.7	142.2
	JULY	155.4	187.9	140.2	142.2	144.7	163.8	159.5	142.6
	AUG.	155.8	189.0	141.0	140.0	143.7	165.9	161.4	142.8
	SEPT.	157.0	190.0	141.4	144.8	144.4	167.8	162.4	144.0
	OCT.	157.6	194.4	139.5	145.9	144.6	170.2	162.0	146.1
	NOV.	159.1	196.0	140.5	146.8	148.2	172.5	162.7	146.2
	DEC.	160.1	199.6	140.3	148.1	148.4	173.8	163.6	147.0
AVERAGE 1974		153.6	184.3	139.1	141.0	142.4	164.7	157.7	141.6

CHARACTERISTICS

OF THE

NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE

SECTION

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE

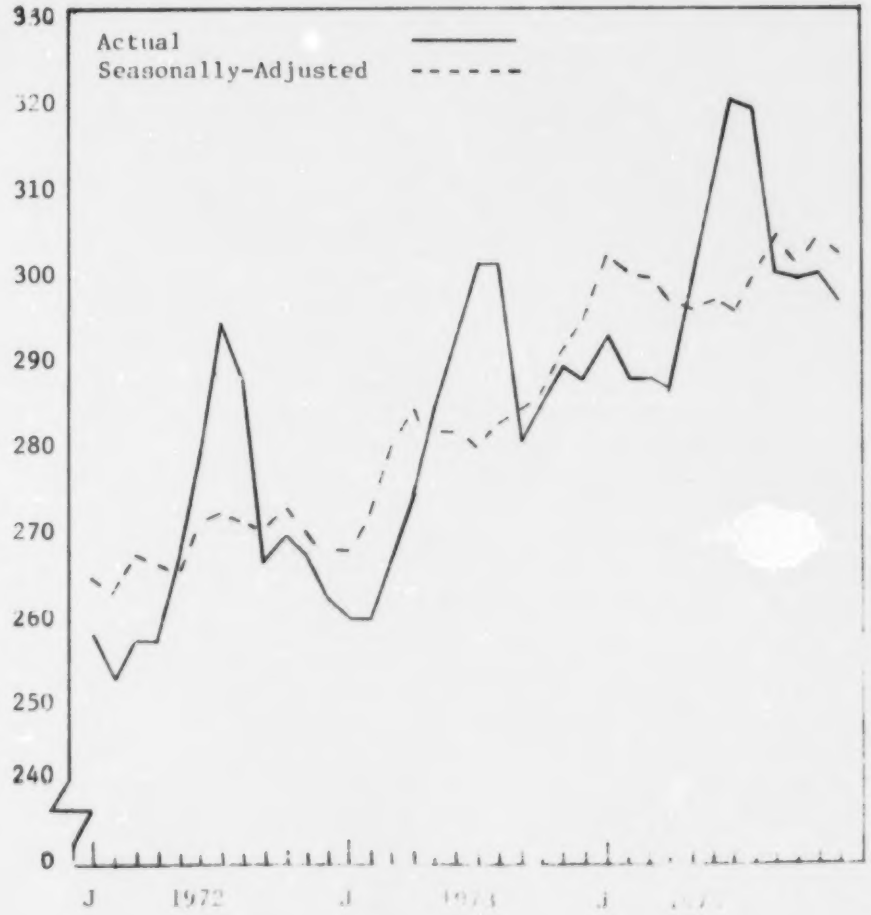
THE LABOUR FORCE

During 1974, the labour force in Nova Scotia continued its expansionary trend with a 6.4 percent increase over 1972's figures. The provincial economy continued to show strength during the year despite a marked slowdown in the Canadian and United States economies. With the improved outlook in employment and increasing population, labour force participation has risen to new levels. Figures indicate that an average of 299,000 people participated in the labour force during 1974 as compared to 281,000 in 1973. It is interesting to note that the Canadian labour force for the same period grew only 4.1 percent.

Figures for Nova Scotia point to a significant seasonal fluctuation in the provincial labour force. A quarterly examination for 1974 shows a sharp increase in the number of people entering the work force during the second and third quarters with a slowing down in the fourth quarter. The lowest level of activity for the year was revealed in the first quarter when only an average of 288,000 people participated in the labour market. The increases during the second and third quarters can be attributed mainly to students entering the labour force seeking summer employment.

Labour force composition experienced a small change during the year with the female component increasing by just over 1.0 percent. In absolute terms, the male component consisted of 198,000 persons on the average in 1974, an increase of 9,000 over 1973 while the female component increased by the same number for a yearly average of 101,000.

THE NOVA SCOTIA LABOUR FORCE
1972-1974



LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

When looking at the provincial labour force by the two main age groupings, there appears to be no significant changes although persons aged 14-24 years have increased their share of the total labour force marginally.

PARTICIPATION RATES

Labour force participation (that proportion of the population 14 years of age and over working or seeking work) increased by 2.0 percent in 1974 to 52.5 percent. This increased participation can probably be best explained by the strength of the Nova Scotia economy and to the increasing number of job opportunities which have been created by the local job markets.

Male participation during 1974 averaged 71.0 percent, an increase of 1.5 percent over 1973's figures. However, female participation increased 2.4 percent to the 1974 average of 34.8 percent.

Participation rates show significant variances when the age group breakdowns are examined. The highest participation rates were found in the age group 25-44 years where an average of 67.1 percent of this age group participated in the labour force, an increase of 2.5 percent from 1973. As well, an increase of 1.1 percent was recorded for the age group 45-64 years which brought their rate up to 56.3 percent. The only decline in participation took place in the 65 and over age category where 7.5 percent participated in the labour force in 1974 as compared to 8.8 percent in 1973.

Wide disparities exist in participation rates for the various economic regions of Nova Scotia. These differences may be attributed to the levels of unemployment which prevailed in each of these regions, but caution must be used when applying this criteria. There is no direct relationship between the level of participation and the unemployment rate when looked at on a monthly basis, but trends can be discerned when longer time periods are used. Economic Region, Group 6 (consisting of Digby, Halifax, Lunenburg, Queen's, Shelburne and Yarmouth counties) has, for years, displayed a high participation rate, 55.9 percent in 1974, and a relatively low jobless rate. In contrast, Cape Breton Island, Economic Region Group 4, has suffered high unemployment and a low level of participation, 47.2 percent in 1974. Economic Region, Group 5 (including the counties of Annapolis, Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough, Hants, Kings and Pictou) experienced a participation rate of 50.8 percent in 1974.

Seasonal variations in participation rates can be seen mainly in the age group 14-24 years. During the summer months (May through September), a sharp rise in participation of this age group takes place mainly due to students seeking summer employment.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment during 1974 rose sharply in Nova Scotia industries with the number of jobholders averaging 278,000, an increase of 16,000 from 1973's average of 262,000. On a percentage basis, employment rose 6.1 percent (labour force for the same period rose 6.4 percent), significantly higher that the 4.3 percent increase experienced by Canada over the same period. During the year, the lowest level of employment was recorded in February when 260,000 were actually working while the highest level of employment was seen in July where 300,000 were employed.

LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

An examination of employment by industry reveals that nearly 68.0 percent of Nova Scotians were employed in the service industries in 1974. Employment for those industries rose 7.4 percent over 1973's figures while the goods producing sector showed a modest increase of 4.6 percent over the 1973-74 period. The dominant employer in the economy continues to be in the community, business and personal service industries where employment rose to 76,000 persons during 1974, an increase of 10.1 percent. As well, employment increases were recorded in the public administration and finance, insurance and real estate industries where the number of jobholders rose by 9.5 percent. The goods producing sector had increases of 2,000 employees in both manufacturing and construction during 1974, a percentage increase of 10.0 percent and 4.7 percent respectively.

The occupational distribution of employment for 1974 indicates that employment has risen significantly for several job categories. Clerical, service and sales occupations represented 15.1 percent, 11.9 percent and 11.5 percent respectively of total employment in Nova Scotia during 1974. However, the greatest percentage increase took place in the medical and managerial occupations where increases of 27.3 percent were recorded in 1974.

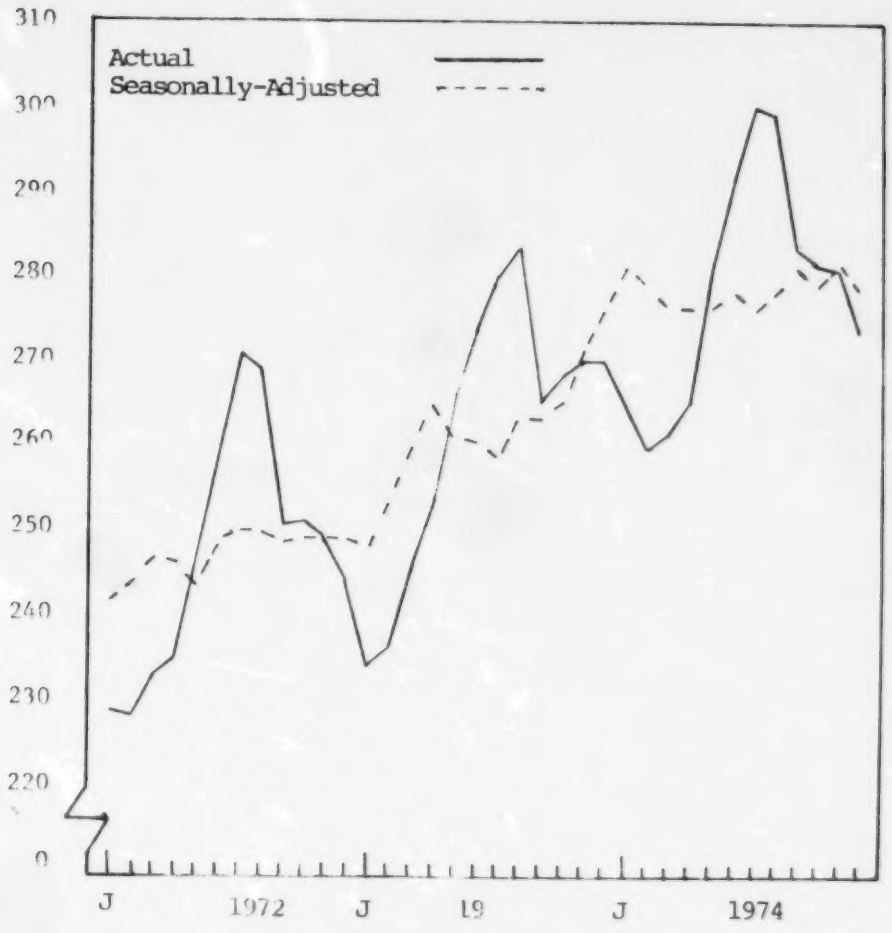
UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in Nova Scotia fell marginally in 1974 to 6.7 percent, a 0.1 percent decrease from 1973. However, the total number of unemployed persons increased to 20,000 in 1974 from 1973's average of 19,000.

A comparison of the three economic regions in Nova Scotia draws a sharp contrast between mainland Nova Scotia and Cape

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRY

1972 - 1974



LABOUR FORCE (CONTINUED)

Island. Unemployment in Cape Breton, Economic Region Group 4, has increased in 1974 with the jobless rate rising to 11.9 percent from 1973's level of 10.6 percent. Economic Region Group 5 displayed a stable unemployment picture for the past year with unemployment remaining at 7.3 percent of the labour force. Economic Region Group 6 showed the only improvement in unemployment levels among the regions with unemployment dropping to 4.6 percent in 1974 as compared to 5.0 percent in 1973.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA
1972 - 1974

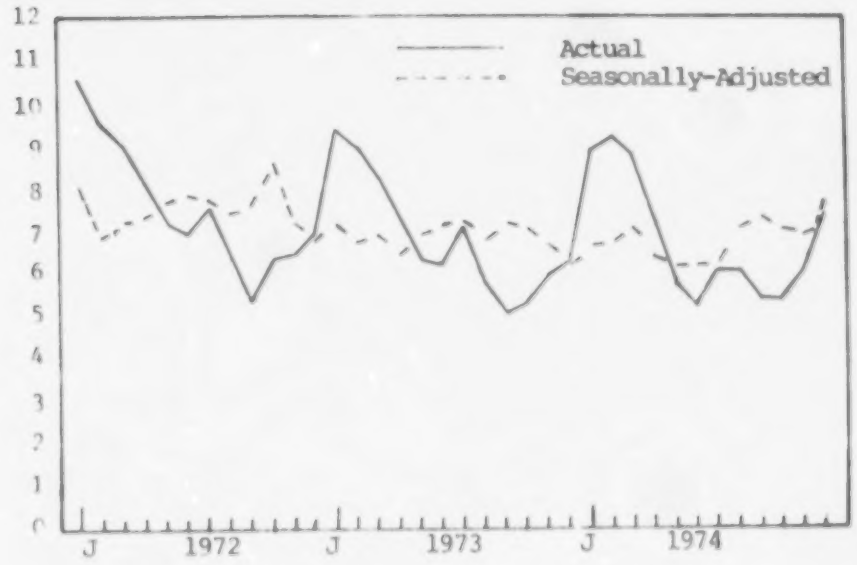


TABLE 15

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
1974

(000's)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES														
	1972	1973	1974	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
LABOUR FORCE															
Actual	267	281	299	291	287	287	286	298	308	319	318	299	298	299	296
Seasonally-Adjusted	267	281	299	300	298	297	296	294	295	296	299	303	301	303	302
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)															
Actual	49.1	50.5	52.5	51.7	50.8	50.8	50.4	52.5	54.1	56.0	55.7	52.3	52.0	52.0	51.5
Seasonally-Adjusted	49.1	50.5	52.5	53.2	52.9	52.5	52.2	52.0	52.0	52.1	52.3	53.0	52.5	52.6	52.7
EMPLOYED															
Actual	247	262	278	265	260	262	265	281	291	300	299	283	282	261	273
Seasonally-Adjusted	247	262	278	280	278	276	277	276	277	278	278	281	280	282	279
UNEMPLOYED															
Actual	20	19	20	26	26	25	21	17	16	19	19	16	16	18	22
Seasonally-Adjusted	20	19	20	20	20	21	19	18	18	18	21	22	21	21	23
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)															
Actual	7.5	6.8	6.7	8.9	9.1	8.7	7.3	[illegible]	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.4	6.0	7.4
Seasonally-Adjusted	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.0	7.3	7.0	6.9	7.6

TABLE 16

LABOUR FORCE DATA FOR ECONOMIC REGIONS
WITHIN NOVA SCOTIA
1974

(%)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES														
	1972	1973	1974	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES															
Economic Region (Group No. 4)	11.9	10.6	11.9	13.6	15.0	15.4	14.8	10.1	11.6	11.2	9.1	8.3	7.8	12.4	13.0
Economic Region (Group No. 5)	7.9	7.3	7.3	9.8	10.8	10.9	8.0	5.3	4.3	5.9	6.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	8.3
Economic Region (Group No. 6)	5.6	5.0	4.6	6.6	6.3	5.0	4.3	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.7	5.2
PARTICIPATION RATES															
Economic Region (Group No. 4)	42.9	45.2	47.2	48.4	47.1	45.9	44.7	46.6	49.3	49.7	49.9	46.7	46.7	47.2	44.0
Economic Region (Group No. 5)	47.5	49.2	50.8	48.8	48.7	48.4	48.4	50.2	52.3	54.4	54.7	51.6	50.7	50.5	50.5
Economic Region (Group No. 6)	53.2	53.9	55.9	54.8	53.7	54.7	54.5	56.7	57.4	59.6	58.9	54.8	54.7	55.2	55.3

TABLE 17

LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX
1974

(000's)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES														
	1972	1973	1974	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL (Both Sexes)	267	281	299	291	287	287	286	298	308	319	318	299	298	299	296
14-24 years	80	88	97	91	88	88	87	96	104	117	116	96	95	94	94
25 and over	187	192	202	200	199	199	199	202	204	201	202	203	202	205	202
14-19 years	28	32	36	32	30	30	30	34	39	51	50	35	34	35	33
20-24 years	52	57	61	58	57	58	57	61	65	66	66	61	62	59	61
25-44 years	101	106	114	112	113	113	112	115	116	114	115	114	114	115	114
45-64 years	80	80	82	82	81	80	80	81	83	82	82	85	83	85	83
65 and over	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	5
TOTAL (Male)	182	189	198	191	188	190	190	200	205	211	212	197	196	196	196
14-24 years	48	53	58	53	52	52	53	60	65	72	71	56	56	56	55
25 and over	134	136	139	137	136	138	137	141	140	139	141	141	140	140	140
14-19 years	16	19	21	19	17	17	19	21	25	30	30	20	20	20	19
20-24 years	[illegible]	34	37	35	35	35	34	39	40	41	41	36	36	35	36
25-44 years	[illegible]	74	78	77	76	77	76	78	78	78	79	79	79	78	79
45-64 years	58	57	58	57	56	57	56	58	58	57	58	59	58	59	58
65 and over	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	*	*	4	4
TOTAL (Female)	85	92	101	100	99	97	96	98	103	108	106	102	102	103	100
14-24 years	32	35	39	37	36	36	34	36	39	46	45	39	39	38	39
25 and over	53	56	63	63	63	62	61	62	64	62	61	63	62	65	62
14-19 years	12	13	15	14	13	12	11	13	14	21	20	15	14	14	14
20-24 years	20	22	24	24	23	24	24	23	25	25	25	25	26	24	25
25-44 years	29	32	36	35	36	36	36	37	38	36	36	36	35	37	35
45-64 years	23	23	25	26	25	24	24	23	24	25	24	26	26	26	25
65 and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Due to the small size of the sample, the high percentage of sampling variability rendered such figures unpublishable.

PARTICIPATION RATES
BY AGE AND SEX
1974

(%)

TABLE 18

	ANNUAL AVERAGES														
	1972	1973	1974	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL (Both Sexes)	49.1	50.5	52.5	51.7	50.8	50.8	50.4	52.5	54.1	56.0	55.7	52.3	52.0	52.0	51.5
14-24 years	45.7	49.2	52.7	50.0	48.1	48.1	47.3	52.2	56.5	63.2	62.7	51.9	51.1	50.5	50.0
25-44 years	63.9	64.6	67.1	67.1	67.7	67.3	66.7	68.0	68.6	67.1	67.3	66.7	66.3	66.9	65.9
45-64 years	55.6	55.2	56.3	56.2	55.5	54.8	54.8	55.5	56.8	56.2	56.2	58.2	56.8	58.2	56.8
65 and over	9.0	8.8	7.5	7.2	7.2	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	7.2	7.1	5.7	7.1	7.1	7.1
TOTAL (Male)	68.4	69.5	71.0	69.5	68.1	68.8	68.6	71.9	73.7	75.6	76.0	70.4	70.0	69.8	69.8
14-24 years	54.5	58.2	62.2	57.0	55.9	55.9	57.0	63.8	69.1	76.6	75.5	59.6	58.9	58.9	57.9
25-44 years	94.7	93.7	94.6	95.1	93.8	95.1	93.8	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.2	95.2	95.2	92.9	94.0
45-64 years	81.7	80.3	81.1	80.3	78.9	80.3	78.9	81.7	81.7	80.3	81.7	83.1	81.7	83.1	81.7
65 and over	16.7	12.9	13.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	16.1	16.1	12.9	12.9	12.9	*	*	12.9	12.9
TOTAL (Female)	30.6	32.4	34.8	34.7	34.3	33.6	33.1	33.8	35.4	37.1	36.3	34.9	34.8	35.0	34.0
14-24 years	36.8	39.3	42.7	41.1	40.0	40.0	37.8	40.0	43.3	50.5	49.5	42.9	42.9	41.8	42.9
25-44 years	35.4	38.1	41.3	40.7	41.9	41.4	41.4	42.5	43.7	40.9	40.9	40.9	39.8	41.6	39.3
45-64 years	31.5	31.1	33.2	35.1	33.8	32.0	32.0	30.7	32.0	33.3	32.0	34.7	34.7	34.7	33.3
65 and over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Due to the small size of the sample, the high percentage of sampling variability rendered such figures unpublishable.

TABLE 19

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(ACTUAL SERIES)
1974

(000's)

EMPLOYED (by Industry)	ANNUAL AVERAGES														
	1972	1973	1974	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL	247	262	278	265	260	262	265	281	291	300	299	283	282	281	273
Goods-producing	82	87	91	82	78	79	84	91	94	102	107	93	95	94	90
Agriculture	6	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	10	12	11	8	9	8	6
Other Primary	14	15	15	13	13	13	14	17	16	16	16	15	15	16	18
Manufacturing	43	43	45	42	40	40	43	45	47	51	54	47	46	44	44
Construction	19	20	22	20	17	17	19	21	21	23	25	23	24	25	23
Services-producing	165	175	188	183	182	183	181	190	197	198	193	189	187	187	183
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	24	26	27	23	26	26	25	26	29	29	28	28	28	26	24
Trade	47	50	51	48	48	48	49	55	53	53	53	50	50	54	52
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8	10	11	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	11	9	11
Community Business & Personal Services	66	69	76	79	76	75	72	73	79	77	73	78	77	78	75
Public Administration	21	21	23	22	22	22	23	24	25	27	26	23	21	21	21

EMPLOYMENT INDEXES BY INDUSTRY FOR URBAN AREAS IN NOVA SCOTIA [1]
1974

1961=100

TABLE 20
LARGER FIRM DATA

	ANNUAL AVERAGES														
	1972	1973	1974	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
HALIFAX															
Manufacturing	103.9	105.6	110.4	102.8	106.3	108.3	108.7	110.8	112.4	114.9	113.5	113.9	112.8	-	-
Non-durable goods	108.2	112.1	115.8	110.5	108.3	111.0	111.4	115.7	121.7	122.9	121.1	118.7	116.4	-	-
Construction	100.7	106.6	127.4	114.8	111.7	110.0	114.5	132.1	139.9	139.4	138.5	136.3	137.0	-	-
Transportation, Commun. & Other Utilities	103.2	108.1	115.8	112.7	118.5	115.3	117.1	115.3	116.3	119.9	113.9	113.9	115.2	-	-
Trade	129.3	131.5	154.1	152.4	151.2	151.9	154.6	155.3	156.2	152.7	149.0	155.1	162.9	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	180.0	198.0	169.7	204.4	205.6	208.6	209.3	212.2	215.9	217.7	219.7	219.9	222.9	-	-
Service	196.4	212.1	247.8	239.8	242.1	247.9	250.1	253.9	241.6	243.8	251.6	255.9	251.4	-	-
Industrial Composite	124.7	130.4	145.8	139.9	142.4	142.9	144.8	146.9	147.6	148.6	146.5	148.6	150.3	-	-
SYDNEY															
Manufacturing	113.8	139.0	131.6	140.2	135.5	127.1	129.4	134.7	138.1	129.8	134.4	123.4	123.7	-	-
Durable goods	114.4	142.3	128.7	142.3	136.2	135.8	127.5	128.9	131.9	122.1	126.7	116.9	118.4	-	-
Trade	122.6	134.6	150.3	140.4	140.4	146.5	149.5	158.2	153.8	153.7	152.9	152.6	155.4	-	-
Industrial Composite	89.8	97.6	98.8	97.4	96.1	94.5	97.0	102.1	103.4	100.0	102.5	98.6	96.4	-	-
NEW GLASGOW															
Industrial Composite	156.3	165.4	171.3	160.3	165.7	159.0	168.4	177.7	179.1	173.7	178.7	173.9	176.8	-	-
AMHERST															
Industrial Composite	101.9	118.1	131.9	123.0	126.9	125.8	132.9	137.2	138.4	134.3	137.4	132.8	130.8	-	-
TRURO															
Industrial Composite	157.9	170.5	183.2	172.0	172.5	174.6	183.0	187.1	190.3	189.2	187.2	186.9	188.9	-	-
YARMOUTH															
Industrial Composite	100.2	100.4	110.2	92.5	97.3	103.6	105.2	110.7	116.7	120.6	124.4	117.8	113.2	-	-

[1] Preliminary figures
- Figures not available

TABLE 21

EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION FOR NOVA SCOTIA
1974

(000's)

	ANNUAL AVERAGES													
	1973	1974	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TOTAL	262	278	265	260	262	265	281	291	300	299	283	282	281	273
Managerial	11	14	13	13	15	12	15	16	14	14	13	15	14	14
Natural Science	7	7	6	5	5	5	8	7	9	8	10	7	7	7
Social Science	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Teaching	15	16	19	18	17	16	15	14	12	13	17	17	18	16
Medicine	11	14	15	15	15	14	13	15	13	13	13	15	16	16
Artistics	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical	39	42	40	41	43	41	44	45	48	46	41	40	40	38
Sales	31	32	32	31	31	30	32	32	31	31	31	31	34	35
Service	31	33	33	33	31	32	35	35	39	35	34	32	31	31
Farming	8	9	6	7	7	8	8	10	12	12	9	10	9	6
Fishing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Forestry	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Processing	13	13	12	11	12	13	13	13	15	15	14	13	12	12
Machining	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	6	6	6
Fabrication	19	20	18	17	18	19	20	21	23	25	21	21	21	22
Construction	25	26	24	21	22	25	27	28	29	31	27	29	27	25
Transport	14	13	14	12	12	13	13	12	12	13	14	15	14	14
Materials Handling	9	9	7	8	8	10	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	8
Other Crafts	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Due to the small size of the sample, the high percentage of sampling variability rendered such figures unpublishable.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

NOTES (WAGES AND SALARIES)

Salaried Employees - Comprised of executive, administrative, supervisory and professional personnel, and travelling salesmen, directly responsible to the administration as well as general office and clerical workers in the office and plant, for whom statistics are aggregated.

Wage-Earners - Are defined as production and ancillary workers including working foreman; route-drivers, shipping, maintenance and delivery staffs; and related employees. Wage-earners include those of the reporting establishments for whom a record of hours is kept except for casuals working less than the equivalent of one day a week and wage-earners paid at a monthly rate. Regular part-time wage-earners are included as are certain workers whose earnings are not solely based on hours worked such as piece workers in establishments that keep a record of hours.

Man-Hours - The man-hours statistics include hours worked by full-time and part-time wage-earners including overtime hours actually worked. Premium or penalty hours credited for the purposes of computing overtime are excluded. Hours credited to wage-earners absent on leave with pay in the reporting pay periods are inlcuded in the statistics as though the hours had been worked.

Reference Period - The figures refer to the last seven days in the specified months. In practice, few establishments keep payroll records covering precisely this period and, establishments are, therefore, permitted to report for their last pay period.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Durable goods-manufacturing - The sum of wood products, furniture and fixtures, primary metal industries, metal fabrication industries, machinery (except electrical), transportation equipment, electrical products, and non-metallic mineral products.

Non-durable goods-manufacturing - The sum of the remaining manufacturing industries.

Building - The sum of general contractors and special trade contractors.

Engineering - The sum of highways, bridges and streets, and other construction.

Geographical Classification - Establishments in the Yukon and Northwest Territories are excluded from provincial totals, but are inlcuded in the Canada totals.

Averages - The average weekly hours figure is obtained by dividing total weekly man-hours by the total number of wage-earners who worked those hours. Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by total weekly hours. Average weekly wages are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by the total number of wage-earners.

EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS

Index Numbers - Index numbers are calculated by dividing the current month's employment by one-twelfth of the total base period employment.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

Base year employment consists of the employment of establishments that had 20 or more persons in any month of 1961.

NOTES (PRICE INDEX)

Consumer Price Index - The consumer price index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchase made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" is a constant or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, but only items for which there is a continually measurable market price over time, corresponding to a specified quantity of items are included in the "basket".

The index relates to a broad, but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by the "target group". The index is unlikely to represent closely the experiences of any one family within the group, nor should it be expected to reflect the price changes for other population groups for which income, family size and place of residence are characteristically different. The "target group", to which the current index relates, is composed of families (a) living in cities with over 30,000 population; (b) ranging in size from two adults to two adults with four children; and (c) with annual incomes during 1957 ranging from $2,500 to $7,000.

Consumer Price Index for Regional Cities - The regional index is based on 1961=100 and is patterned after the Consumer Price Index for Canada. They are similar in terms of family coverage, items content and weighting system. The index is designed to measure influence of changes in retail prices taking place in the locality specified, namely Halifax, upon the cost of a fixed "basket " of goods and services representing the level of consumption of a representative group of families in the specified area.

In using this index, it should be remembered that it is not used as an indicator of comparative levels of prices between the cities. That is, it does not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials - These statistics relate to differentials in commodity prices between various Canadian cities. The "basket" of goods covers almost three-quarters of the budget on which the consumer price index is based. Price relationships between the different cities were derived and then converted to a common base of combined cities average equalling 100. This facilitates comparison amongst the range of urban areas.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

The statistics contained in the Labour Force Survey are based on information obtained from a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the Survey each month. The Survey sample represents all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of those of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. Aspects of this subject, in relation to the Labour Force Survey, are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error - The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, enumerators, supervisors, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey, extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a percentage of all the estimates it refers to), is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates, the larger one will likely have a smaller percent sampling error; of two estimates of the same size, the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller percent sampling variability.

(b) Non-Sampling Error - Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaire and the errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulation of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations, but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and through control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more objective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the non-institutional civilian population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed. [1]

Employed - The employed include all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit

(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or

(c) had a job, but were not at work because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons. Persons who had jobs, but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work, are included in the unemployed as persons without work or seeking work.

[1] Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work, they are classified as unemployed.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (CONTINUED)

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

(a) were without work or seeking work; i.e. did not work through the reference week and were looking for work except they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged lay-off, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or

(b) were temporarily laid off for a full week; i.e. were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (excludive of institutional population) and who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those going to school, keeping house, too old or otherwise unable to do work, and voluntarily idle or retired.

Money Wages - As a means of calculating "real" wages, we have used the standard definition as found in many economic textbooks, that is, money wages are defined as being the total wage bill paid to an employee.

Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked - The calculation of time lost in cases of industrial disputes has been revised. Previously, the computation involved the estimated working time expressed as a percentage and, while this was accurate, it left the reader unable to determine actual working time lost. Now, the calculation expresses the actual number of man-days lost in numerical terms. This is determined by dividing the total actual man-days lost by the product of the number of non-agricultural employees and the total number of working days in the quarter all divided by 10,000 (ten thousand).

APPENDIX

1. Statistics Canada, "Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces", Catalogue No. 91-001.
2. Statistics Canada, "Employment Earnings and Hours", Catalogue No. 72-002.
3. Statistics Canada, "Prices and Price Indexes", Catalogue No. 62-002.
4. Statistics Canada, "The Labour Force", Catalogue No. 71-001.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS - NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Annual Report - 1973/74 (1975)
2. Apprenticeship Trade Brochures
3. Average Weekly Wages and Salaries in the Sixties by Industry for Nova Scotia - 1972 (1972)
4. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Brochure
5. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Bulletin
6. Collective Agreement Survey in the Building Trades of the Construction Industry - 1973 (1973)
7. Collective Agreement Survey in the Manufacturing Industry - 1973 (1973)
8. Collective Agreement Survey in Nova Scotia Hospitals - 1973 (1973)
9. Collective Agreement Survey in Public Administration - 1974 (1974)
10. Collective Agreement Survey in Trade - 1974 (1974)
11. Collective Agreement Survey in Transporation, Communication and Other Utilities - 1974 (1974)
12. Labour Legislation in Nova Scotia - 1975 (1975)
13. Labour Organizations in Nova Scotia - 1974 (1974)
14. Selected Labour Statistics for Nova Scotia - 1974 (1975)
15. 1973 Wage Rates, Salaries and Hours of Labour in Nova Scotia (1974)
16. Working Conditions in Nova Scotia - 1973 (1974)

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